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TWO CENTS.

# HILL AND CLEVELAND

What the New York Senator's Friends Say of Him.

NOT TO BE THE ADMINISTRATION LEADER

Nor is He Making Up for Benefit in His State.

A PARTY PEACEMAKER

Speculation about the real meaning and probable effect of Senator Hill's visit to the White House shows that the public insists upon attaching some importance to it. The scope of the talk is wide, ranging from the question of personal reconciliation to that of how the episode may influence the future fortunes of the democracy.

Two of the numerous views advanced are freely criticised by the friends of Mr. Hill. The suggestion that the senior New York Senator is to become the administration's leader on the floor of the Senate they repudiate outright. The time for an arrangement like that has, they say, gone by. Such an overture might lave been wise and timely eighteen months ago, and it is asserted as a matter of fact that the President was urged to take the step. It was pointed out to him by one of his most trusted advisers that the establishment of friendly relations with Mr. Hill would result advantageously all round. Mr. Hill was in agreement with the administration on both the tariff and the financial questions, and this would make it all the easier for him to work in harmony with, and even actively champion, the administration's plans. The President declined the suggestion, and, instead, sent nominations to the Senate which provoked the warmest hostility of Mr. Hill. Now, as the Hill men the situation in the Senate is such that the New York Senator could not, if he doing so has put himself upon an individual responsibility which could not advantageously to anybody concerned be merged at this time in the floor leadership. He will continue, his friends say, in the path he has marked out, regardless of all considerations except those relating to a sound public policy.

### The New York Situation.

So far as the situation n New York state is concerned, the Hill men declare that the Senator in an effort to strengthen himself there would not move in the direction of the President. In their opinion the President has now no New York following whatever. The regular organization of the party is already securely under Mr. Hill's permanently broken with the President because of his refusal to come to their assistance. They held that in fighting Hill they were continuing logically and right-fully the anti-snap campaign, begun in the winter of 1892. But the President made no sign to either side, and by his passivity, as the Hill men declare, offended both sides. This, according to the Hill estimate, reduces the Cleveland men in New York to the federal office-holders, who are taking

no part in politics. After disposing thus of these two interpredations put upon the White House episode, the Hill men themselves suggest that the visit may have been designed to have a still breader effect than one relating merely to the fortunes of individuals. What objection is there, they ask, to looking upon Mr. Hill as a party peacemaker?

A Party Peacemaker.

The time has come, the friends of Mr. Hill assert, when blokerings within the ranks of the democracy must cease. Discouragement is widespread, and complete demoralization threatening. Mr. Hill be-Heves in his party, and insists that by good management it can be put into the field in good shape for the next national campaign. But the prime necessity is union. Democrats must get together, and stay together. And 30 he does what he can for the general party good to inaugurate this most essential order of things. No two democrats have been farther apart than the President and himself. The culmination of their differences came last date for governor at home, was left exthe President's friendship, insisted that in opposing Mr. Hill they were acting in the President's behalf. Strong appeals were made by democratic leaders all over the for some public expression or manifestation of interest by the President in Mr. Hill's campaign, but there was no response. The feeling now is that, even had a response been made, so great was the dissatisfaction of the people with the democracy no benefit would have accrued to Mr. Hill. But the President's silence deepened the resentment of the Hill men, and the two New York leaders seemed to be now hopelessly divided. It is more than the unexpected, therefore, that has happened. The apparently impossible has actually taken place.

# Hill's Action Approved.

The friends of Mr. Hill approve of his action, viewed either from the standpoint of an acceptance merely of an invitation operating in official life as a polite command, or from the standpoint of a wise leader exhibiting a disposition for party peace and willing to go all honorable lengths himself to help bring that peace about. They believe, too, that his action will not only advance him in public estimation, but serve as well as an example likely to be followed

The leader who longer holds out on any personal score, and hinders the re-establish-ment of good feeling and co-operation against the common enemy, will merit, the Hill men say, and be likely to receive, severe party condemnation.

### THE VICE PRESIDENT GOES SOUTH. He Will Not Return Until His Daugh-

ter is Much Better. Vice President Stevenson left last night He has canceled his engagement to speak in Philadelphia next Tuesday on the ciple." asion of the celebration of the battle

A Kentucky Postmistress. Senato. Lingsty of Patucky visited all the executive departments today for the surpose of presenting Mrs. Helm, postmistress at Elizabethtown, Ky., to the members of the cabinet. Mrs. Helm has held her present office for many years, having been appointed to it by President Arthur, and a strong effort is now being made to induce the President to make a change. She has, therefore, come to Washington to rlead her cause in person. It is understood that ex-Secretary Robert Lincoln of Illirois has made a personal appeal to the Postmaster General for her retention.

A Call for a Cancus. The call for a caucus of the democrats

day afternoon, has been issued.

It is the Result of the Discussion of the Carlisle Measure.

It Does Not Antagonize the Secretary of the Treasury-Some Amendments Suggested.

Representative Coombs of Breoklyn was asked this morning whether he had received any expressions of opinion as to his proposed banking bill, which was published in The Star yesterday.

He answered: "Yes, a great many members have expressed approval of its provisions and said that if an opportunity was given they had no doubt that it could pass the House, particularly if it was distinctly understood that it had the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; that many members who would feel themselves bound in deference to the Secretary to vote for the present bill would swing around in favor of a more radical measure f he asked for it."

"Have you any intimation from him that he will adopt it? "No further than that no one doubts his wish that all the gold-bearing notes should be funded. Doubtless he was deterred from making that request, that goes to the root of the matter, for the reason that his experience heretofore did not give him grounds for hope that it would be favorably received by Congress. He has informed us that his proposed bill was a tentative proposition, offered for the purpose of eliciting discussion and inviting the deficiency by internal taxation, amendments. In taking this course he The Secretary of State has already made the highest exhibition of statesman-ship. The discussion has had doubtless a more salutary result than he anticipated, for it has developed a sentiment shared in by members from all sections of the country favorable to at once removing the ulties by funding the notes.

### Not Antagonizing Carlisle.

"So I regard my suggestion as in no sense antagonistic to him, but as a natural result of the wise course that he took, and I firmly believe that if he were today to make that request it would be approved by the House, and have some chance in cattle. They say that the inspection at the the Senate. Of course, I refer to the quesso desired, respond to negotiations of this tion of funding the greenbacks and Sherman tenor. He stands for his own views, and in doing so has put himself upon an individual tion are a natural outcome of that action, and are designed also to elect the support of the friends of state banks, while at the same time it does not antagonize national banks. You must bear in mind that there are states which do not permit banks of issue under their constitutions; in such the halfbhal banks can be extended. it also satisfies many fair-minded silver men in its provision for giving the people such silver as they can use."
"Have you received any suggestions for amendments of your bill?"

Amendments Suggested. "Yet it is suggested that the interest on emergency circulation should be made 5 per cent instead of 21-2 per cent. I am however this may be, I do not think these quite satisfied to accept it for the reason countries will press us to the extreme. per cent instead of 21-2 per cent. I am cor trot, while the men who supported the that it will insure a more rapid retirement a great Ways to onset the interest on the

"There has also been another suggestion that the windom plan, whereby savings gencies deposit bonus and receive circulation as national Panks, the interest on the deposited bongs ceasing until the circula tion was again returned. This, of course, is worth thinking of, for it would have th effect of reneving those institutions from the necessity for carrying a large amount of currency in their vausts, as they do at

present. "What do you think of the Sperry bill?" "It is m accord with my views as far as it goes, but it would have to be supplemented by other legislation. It clears the ground and makes good legislation possible, but does not go far enough in the direction of satisfying the supposed necessity for more circulation."

# THE COMING CAUCUS.

Mr. Holman Thinks There Will Be

Little er No Opposition to It. There appears to be little or no opposition to the democratic House caucus on the currency question to be held Monday. It was reported today that some southern members would refuse to enter the caucus or be bound by its action. Mr. Holman, chairman of the caucus committee, said: "I think the attendance will be general, even though some of the members may not entirely agree with the sentiment of the caucus majority on what ought to be done. A House caucus is for conference and advice and does not bind members on their votes or action."

Chairman Springer of the currency committee said he had heard of no opposition to the caucus. He thought the feeling was general in favor of it. Representative Bland said he had not

signed the request for a caucus, but he would attend. He said he believed in caucuses as tending to bring members together, but not binding them to a course of action they did not personally approve.
When the caucus petition was circulated

yesterday four democratic members asked to be excused from signing. They explained that they wanted to see how the petition turned out and asked that it be re-It was reported today that Mr. McLaurin and other South Carolina members would decline to attend. This could not be con-

been in the House since the recess. Mr. Talbert and other South Carolina members expressed a purpose of attending.

### WILL PROSECUTE NO FURTHER Senator Teller Will Not Help

Heirs of "Billy" McGarrahan. Senator Teller, who was the especial champion in the Senate of the late William McGarrahan in his efforts to establish his claim to the Rancho Panoche Grande grant in California, says he will not continue his labors in behalf of McGarrahan's heirs. "I supported Mr. McGarrahan," he said, "because I believed that an injustice had been done him, and not because of the money involved. McGarrahan took that position himself and when money was of-fered refused to compromise. Now that fered refused to compromise. for Asheville, N. C., where he hopes to be able to remain until there shall be an have done so purely for the sake of the Improvement in the condition of his daugh- property which is supposed to be involved and not for the establishment of a prin-

CAPITOL TOPICS. Carlisle and Springer.

Secretary Carlisle conferred further today with Representative Springer concerning the currency bill, but the talk was as to minor details and was not regarded as

# The Clarke Nomination.

A meeting of the Senate judiciary committee has been called for Monday for the reconsideration of the nomination of Mr. C. D. Clarke as judge of the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee. It is understood that Chairman Pugh and other members of the committee have made very careful investigation of the charges upon which the Senate reopened the case of Judge Clarke after once acting upon it, and it is believed from all that can be learned that of the House, to be held at 3 o'clock Mon- they have found very little to sustain the fectually disposed of the contention in

# MR. COOMBS' BILL NO END OF TROUBLE

May Arise From the Combination of Continental Europe.

REVENUE FROM IMPORTS CUT OFF

Congress Will Probably Not Correct the Tariff Law.

JUDGE TURNER HOPEFUL

The formal protest against the alleged discrimination of the new tariff law as to the sugar differential duty presented to the Secretary of State by the Austrian minister, which has already been anticipated in The Star, is another step in the war against our commerce, in which it is evident that there is a combination of all continental Europe. No doubt is entertained that Germany, France, Austria, Spain, Belgium, in fact, all Europe that we have any trade with, except England, intend to press this country to the last extremity. Retaliation by this country means the cutting off of the greater part of our revenues from imports, and in the present insufficiency of revenue this could not be done without some provision to meet

fessed judgment by urging Congress to corof by the foreign countries, and has practically made out their case for them. Congress, however, will probably not carry out the recommendations. This leaves an extraordinary complication, which, it is feared, is going to cause no end of trouble.

French Objection to Cattle. Agents of the transatlantic steamship lines have notified the Secretary of Agriculture that the French consuls have made a new objection to the landing of American port of shipment by the government inspector is insufficient and that the cattle must be also given a clean bill of health of the "interior inspector." It is well known to the officials of France that there is no such officer in this country and this objection is regarded as a subterfuge.

Judge Turner Hopeful. A Star reporter asked Judge Turner of Georgia, who is a member of the ways and means committee, what of this situation. "It appears to be a serious question," replied Judge Turner, "but I think the dangers are exaggerated. We ought to repeal the differential duty on sugar that is complained of by these foreign countries as a discrimination against them. I do not know They have so many advantages in our tariff as to other of their exports that it would be very bad policy for them to endanger their broader interests in order to retaliate for this one thing which is to their disadvantage."
"But could we afford the loss of revenue

involved in retaliation on our part?" was "That might be an important question entering into the matter," he replied, "but

I do not anticipate that it will go so far." An Official Conference.

The prevailing tariff complications between the United States and Germany Spain, Belgium and Austria engaged nearly the entire attention of the President and cabinet at yesterday's meeting at the White House, and was still further discussed by Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle and Lamont and Attorney General Oiney in a formal conference held in the diplonatic room of the State Department today, Secretary Lamont did not remain very long, and his presence may have been accidental. There is no doubt, however, that the meeting of the other three ministers was in pursuance of a prearranged agree ment. It is admitted that the situation s embarrassing and extremely difficult of satisfactory adjustment, except by the ree alleged discriminating duty.

The administration is extremely averse to recommending such legislation, and is equally unwilling to enter upon a harsh course of commercial retaliation against countries with which our relations are go cerdial in all other respects. Existing commercial treaties with Germany and Austria, whereby they are placed in the "most favored nation" category, are the strongest arguments advanced by the representatives of those courtries against the justice and fairness of the operation of the so-called discriminating duty on foreign bounty paid

Object of Today's Conference.

Today's cabinet conference had for its main purpose the consideration of the proper policy to be adopted in this matter, whether Congress should he masked to amend the tariff law or whether the executive should insist on an enforcement of the objectionable sugar schedule and join in an issue with the European countries named, retallating against each and all who retaliate against us. A course of commercial retaliation would undoubtedly prove prejudicial to all concrned, and would naturally be entered upon with hesitation and regret.

Austria's New Points of Protest.

The protest of Austria against the imposition of the sugar duty on the product of the country is similar to that submitted by the German minister, but it makes no reference in terms to that document. and it does contain some new points. It undertakes to show in the first place that the imposition of the differential duty of one-tenth of 1 per cent on Austrian sugar of 1829 between the United States and Austro-Hungary. Ther it is asserted that the exchange of notes preceding the reci-procity agreement under the McKinley act established a new basis of commercial lations, and Austro-Hungary conceded to the United States the same reduction of duties that it granted to other countries under what is known as the most favored nation clause. This was done only upon the understanding that the treatment acorded to Austria by the agreement would be continued. The Austrian minister also sugar produced in Austria is not the act of the imperial government, but is entirely a provincial affair, and so corresponds to the independent action of any of our states. Then it is argued that the impo sition of this discriminating duty by the United States is unjust in that it countries that openly acknowledge the payment of bounties, but leaves at an advantage such nations as are willing to encourage sugar production by the payment of bounties in secret. But after al the most important feature of the protest is a strong reminder that immediate tion upon it by the United States is ex-

Secretary Carlisle's Decision.

Inastauch as the bounty system of Austria differs from Germany in that it is paid in one case by the general government and in the other case by principalities, it was early in the negotiations contended that the same construction which put the differential tariff upon German sugar did

last: "The department is in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in which you re-quest to be informed what foreign countries grant direct or indirect bountles upon sugar. In reply I have to state that Germany and Austria Humany grant by law direct bountles on sugar, and that under the operations of the laws of France, Belgium, Denmark and Netherlands, providing for remission of internal revenue taxes on heets used n the production of exported sugar, indirect bountles may apparently be corned by the exporters.

earned by the exporters. earned by the exporters.

This letter not only disposed of Germany and Austria, but also held subject to the additional tax sugar coming from four other European countries, and it may be more than a coincidence that each of these four countries has became the application of restrictions upon the importation of American cattle or other food products.

Two Opposing Views. The whole situation is made more grave by the belief which is entertained by the administration that it is well nigh hopeless to appeal to Congress for aid, and there is even doubt as to what shape this aid should take if it could be commanded. Much turns on the fact whether the differential duty is really a discriminating duty, such as would justify the contention that it is in violation of the most favored nation clause included in most of

our treaties. Secretary Gresham has gone on record in his letter to the President, which was sent to Congress as an appendix of the last message, that it is such a discrimination, but the Attorney General, when called upon to pass an opinion upon the liability of derman salt to tax, took what appears to be the contrary view of the case. is finally held by the administration that the sugar duty is a discriminating duty. then there will probably be another appeal to Congress to repeal it; but if it is held to be a fair tax, and not in contravention of the favored nation clause, the case wil probably be one requiring simple executive action, the results of which cannot be foretold.

# OBJECTIONS WERE FILED

Rock Creek Park Commission Commences Assessing Benefits.

Property Owners Appear and Make Known Their Reasons for Opposing the Proposed Assessment.

Agreeably to the notice published in The Star for the past several days, the members of the temporary Rock Creek Park commission met in room 31, City Hall, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of inaugurating proceedings in connection with the assessment of the benefits resulting from the making of the park. The commission con: ists of Col. Casey, chief of engineers, United States army; Capt. Powell. District Engineer Commissioner; Prof. Saml. P. Langley, 'secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Gen. H. V. Boynton and Mr. R. Ross Perry.

As heretofore explained in The Star, this will occur, to adding to their present list commission or a majority of them, are a thorized and directed by the act providing for the establishment of the park, that of September 27, 1800, to ascertain whether property adjacent to the park has been benefited by the making of the park, and, if so, to assess such property to the amount the commission finds the property so bene-

In conversation with a Star reporter revious to the meeting of the commission this afternoon, Mr. R. Ross Perry stated that the commission hoped to begin hearing testimony today. It is the purpose of the commission to conclude its work at the earliest practicable day, but all interested, he said, will be given the fullest opportuni-ty to be heard, and everything done to give the utmost satisfaction to every one in the work of ascertaining and assessing the benefits. Mr. Perry stated that neither as to the extent of benefits nor to the ter ritory probably benefited had he expressed

Objections Filed.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, when about fifteen landowners and their counsel were present, Gen. Casey, the president of the commission, called the commission to order, all being present but Prof. Langley, and directed the secretary of the commission, Capt. Fiebeger, to read the notice of the meetirg, and the proof of the publication. That dene, the sixth section of the act of September 27, 1890, was also read, which section defines the duties of the commission in making the assessment of benefits, and the duties of the District Supreme Court in confirming or rejecting the assessment. Gen. Casey explained that the law authorizing the assessment having been read the commission would be pleased to hear

from those interested. Mr. T. A. Lambert stated that he appeared as the representative of the heirs of the late John Van Riswick, and desired to file on their behalf an objection to the commission proceeding in the matter of the proposed assessment. Mr. Lambert then read a long statement to the effect that his clients possessed land adjacent to the park, and that the assessing of that land for the purpose of reimbursing the United States for one-half of the cost of the park would be illegal and unconstitu-

The petitioners also contended that the period in which the assessment could have een legally made has elapsed, also that the length of time since the making of the park has demonstrated that no benefits have accrued to the property.

The paper was filed, and Mr. Calderon Carlisle read an objection of L. P. and Francis D. Shoemaker to the proposed as-sessment, being similar to that filed by Mr. Lambert. That paper was also filed.

# Jurisdiction Denied.

Mr. John Ridout, on behalf of Sheldon Jackson, filed an objection denying the jurisdiction of the commission; denying that any benefits have accrued, and complaining that the assessment would fall upon the people of the District, whereas the park was established for the benefit of the people of the whole United States.

Leave to File Objections. Mr. Chapin Brown, representing land owners in Ingleside, reserved the right to file objections for them. Mr. Brown also

stated that he appeared as chairman of a committee appointed by the Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association, Leave was granted to Mr. Brown to later file objections on Such leave was granted also to several other parties, and then Gen. Casey ex-plained that all legal questions raised would be referred to the Attorney General

# Mr. Mattingly's Suggestion.

Mr. Wm. F. Mattingly stated that he did not suppose that the commission would decide against its power to make the assessment, and he therefore imagined that the commission would first proceed to determine what property, if any, has been benefited. He believed that it was incumbent

upon the commission to affirmatively prove that property had been benefited, and then it would be incument upon landowners to prove that no bene ts had occurred to their prove that no benefits and octavity of their respective properties. For himself he be-lieved that no land whatever had been benefited, certainly none east of the park. Mr. Mattingly also suggested that the com-mission could not take into consideration possible improvements to be made by Congress by future appropriations.

Death of Mr. Alfred Ray. Mr. Alfred Ray, sr., & Forest Glen, Md., these words, in a letter daed August 31 died suddenly at 12 o'clock today.

# THE SENATE OFFICES DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Not Likely That the Republicans Will Make Any Alliance.

THEY WILL BE SHORT OF A QUORUM

Will Probably Wait for Success in

SPECIAL MESSAGE RUMORS

The talk indulged in from time to time about the republicans of the Senate entering into an agreement with the democrats by which the offices of that body are to be divided between the two parties, excluding the populists, is not supported by any expression from the republican managers. The democrats, though they will no longer have a majority of the Senate after the 4th of March, have possession of the organization, which in the absence of a distinct republican majority is more than nine points of the law. Only by combination can the republicans dislodge them before '96. How the republican leaders feel about the matter of making a combination no one has been able to find out. The democrats have tried in a diplomatic way to sound them, but they have been silent and discreet. They keep their intentions carefully to themselves. If they should combine with the populists to secure the organization they would be nominally in centrol of both houses, and so be publicly held responsible for legislation, while they would not have the power in the Senate to legislate. If they divide the organization with the democrats they will relieve the democratic party before the country from the responsibility for legislation in that body and possibly save them from considerable embarrassment.

They will start in after the 4th of March with forty-three Senators who go into the republican caucus, while it will take forty-five for a majority. In the following January there will, in all probability, be two republicans elected from Utah. This will give them forty five but the forty five but the first them forty five but the first five them. give them forty-five, but at the same time t will increase the number necessary to a majority to forty-six, so that they will be still one short, unless they are rejoined by Jones of Nevada. Thus it will be seen that the chances are egainst their having to take the responsibility for the Senate at any time during the balance of Mr. Cleve-Eld's term, though the democrats, having a majority either, will be at their

But if in '96 the republicans are victorious in the presidential election, they will almost certainly be in control of the entire government, with a good majority in both houses of Congress. They can look forward to '97, when the change of administration Ohio, one from Indiana, one from Illinois one from Wisconsin, one from Kansas and one from Nevada, giving them, with the two from Utah, fifty-two, and by that time they may have two more from New Mexico.
With this situation surrounding them and this prospect before them, it is not likely that they will make any entangling alliances during the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's term.

The Special Message Stories. The stories about the President sending

n a special message as they went the rounds during the past two days illustrate how conflicting reports on the "best authority" get growth at the Capitol. There could be nothing more positive than the two statements made, the one that he would and the other that he would not send in a special message. A Star reporter started out to trace the two statements to their starting point, it being claimed that both resulted from talks had by members of the House with the Presiof the inquiry not to disclose any sources That in talking to one man some days ago possibly be something to be made by sendng a special message to Congress, and that the matter was worth his considera-The man at once communicated in confidence the statement that the Presi-The next man said to some other member member, to whom the President had made the statement, that the President had said that he would certainly send in a mes-

A day or two after this a member went to the President to urge him to send in message. The President retorted with some irritation that he did not see he should be called upon to be all the time reminding Congress of their duty: that he had made recommendations and that they knew the situation as well as he did. As in the other case, he did not say whether he would send the message or rot. He simply expressed impatience at being called upon to do so. The member immediately reported, however, that the send no more messages.

From this grew the two reports in conflict. Neither man intended to convey misinformation, but each failed to differentiate and repeated the impression the declaraof the President made on him, instead of exactly what was said.

COL. HEYL'S BURIAL.

#### His Remains Will Be Laid Away a Arlington Cemetery.

A telegram received at the War Department says that Col. E. M. Heyl, the gallant soldier who died at Chicago last Wednesday, will be buried at Arlington cemetery tomorrow afternoon, with appropriate military honors. The remains left Chicago this morning over the Pan Handle road, and are expected to reach here tomorrow afternoon at 1:25 o'clock. They will be met at the station by a company of soldiers and ecsorted to the cemetery, where appropriate religious services will be conducted by an Episcopal minis-ter, Col. Coroin of the adjutant general's department will select a site for the grave and will have general charge of the funeral arrangements. Mrs. Heyl and rela-tives to the number of twelve will accompany the remains to their final resting

Breckinridge, Col. Corbin, Col. Benton, Maj. Hall, Col. Geo. W. Davis, Col. Alden, Col. Wilson, Gen. Morgan, Maj. Cushing, Gen. Lieber, Maj. Davis and Col. Babcock. incidents of the gallant service Col. Heyl have been recalled by his death awaiting muster as second lieutenant, and not yet assigned to command, he led the charge against a superior force of the enemy, who nad attacked the picket line near Willis Church, Virginia, and by his personal gallantry stimulated the men to extraordinary efforts, which resulted in the rout of the enemy and the capture of a large number of prisoners, horses equipments. At that time Sergt, Heyl was nly seventeen years old. Gen. who commanded the cavalry advance at that Col. Hevl's conduct on this occasion was conspicuous, gallant and spirited. Again, in the battle of Antietam, he is

### An Important Bill in Regard to the Rock Oreck Railway Company.

Proposed Extensions to Its Lines and Possible Change of Name-Approprintion Bill Completed.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. English of California which authorizes the Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia to make some important extensions of its line and to

change the name of the company. The bill provides that the company, being authorized thereto by vote of the owners of a majority of its capital stock, may contract with any street railway company holding or operating a connecting or intersecting line for the joint management, lease or purchase of such line and operate the same in connection with its original line. In case of such a contract being made, the company is authorized to provide the necessary money by an increase of its apital stock, not to exceed the actual consideration paid, or the actual cost of the necessary equipment. It is provided that only one fare, not exceeding the rate now authorized by law, shall be charged for a single continuous ride in the District of Columbia over the lines affected by such contract or any part thereof; and any such connecting or intersecting line is empowered, when authorized by vote of a majority of its stockholders, to enter into the con-

It is provided that nothing in the proposed act shall be construed to impair or abridge the right of Congress at any time to regulate the operation of the line or to release any raffway company thus contracting from any obligation or restriction imposed by its original charter, or by any law of Congress subsequently enacted. In the event of the Rock Creek company entering into the contract, it is authorized, if deemed advisable by its directors, to change its name from the Rock Creek Railway Company to that of the Capital Traction Company.

#### A Rallway Hearing.

The subcommittee on street railways of the House District committee will give a hearing next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to the two rival street railways contesting for the right to extend their lines on F and G streets beyond 17th street. The Washington and Georgetown company and the Columbia company will be represented before the subcommittee.

One of the bills providing for this extension contains conspicuous reference to electric railway systems for the extension, and this matter has caused some comment in the committee. There are indications that many of the members of the committee are opposed to experimenting with an electric ranway on this street, and are in-clined to insist that if a franchise is granted it shall be for a cable road and quick construction thereof. Appropriation Bill Completed

#### The District of Columbia appropriation bill has been completed by the subcommittee, and will be reported to the full com-

mittee pext Monday. The full committee will probably act upon and report it to the NO TARIFF AMENDMENTS. Conference of Democratic and Re-

publican Senators Has Been Held. Senators Cockrell, Gorman and Jones. democrats, and Senator Allison, republican, had an informal meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the prospects of correcting the present tariff law by amendments to the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Allison, who is a member of the finance committee as well as the appropriation committee, was asked to be present, because it was believed that he would know the sentiment of the republicans on the subject. After the conference it was stated that no attempt would be made to make the corrections. It was understood that Senator Allison rather guardedly expressed the opinion that the republicans would not look with favor upon the amendment scheme, and while he did not undertake to speak for all of them, he gave it as mis impression that such propositions as had been advanced by the democrats would not meet with lavor. The democrats who had assembled at this informal conference gave it as their opinion that there would be ac effort made to pass any tariff legislation this session, even in the way of amend-

### TO CONSIDER TARIFF MATTERS. Chairman Wilson to Call a Meeting

ment.

of the Ways and Means Committee. Chairman Wilson will call a meeting of the ways and means committee as soon as a quorum of the members arrives to consider several 'mportant measures before that committee. The foremost of these contemplate an increase of the revenues of the government by raising the internal revenue tax on various articles. Representative Pence of Colorado introduced a resolution previous to the holiday recess calling for information from the Treasury Department as to the amount which would be realized from putting a tax on beer and increasing the tax on whisky. The resolution was referred to Mr. Wilson's committee, and it will be one of the first subjects taken up, as there is a growing feeling among members of the committee that some plan of increasing the revenues of the government must be devised and put in the form of law before the long recess begins. Representative Money's bill to raise the tax on beer will be considered in the same connection. Another measure to be considered is the bill to take off the one tial has stirred Germany, France, Den mark, Belgium and other countries to take retaliatory measures against American com acree, so that the proposed bill seeks o overcome the commercial warfare with these countries.

# REPRESENTATIVE PHILLIPS' OFFER.

He Proposes to Stand the Expense of

a Labor Commission Himself. Representative Phillips of Pennsylvania has expressed a willingness to pay a quarter of a million dollars out of his own pocket to meet the expense of a labor commission, if Congress will authorize the creation of the commission in accordance with the terms of a bill he has presented. Chairman McCann of the labor committee has appointed a special subcommittee, wih Rephead, to consider the measure. Mr. Phillips is one of the wealthiest men in Congress, and while his suggestion has been modestly made, there is no doubt of his willingness and ability to execute it.

The expense of the large number of com-missioners, clerks, stenographers, etc., proposed by the bill has raised against the bill, and has brought out Mr. Phillips' offer to protect the government to the extent of \$250,000 out of his own galloped to the front and rallied a broken and retreating infantry regiment, charging with it and driving back the enemy, capturing two guns and a stand of colors.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 5.—There is special committee having the bill in charge expect o consider the bill, and perhaps grant hearings on it, at an early day.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 5.—There is no change in Miss Stevenson's condition. She is still very ill. The Vice President is expected here today.

# DEATH, ON THE RAIL

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pesterdap's

Star contained 39 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 578 separate announces

ments. These advertisers fought publicity-not merely

A Runaway Freight Train Crashes Into Another.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF ENGINEERS

Pinned Under Their Locomotives and Scalded.

COLLISION IN A TUNNEL

WHITE HAVEN, Pa., January 5 .- Two persons lost their lives and a car of sheep were slaughtered in a wreck on the Lehigh Valley railroad this morning.

The western freight train had stopped at

the depot siding to shift some cars. In the rear of the train were several cars of stock, considerable Chicago beef and the caboose. The drivers accompanying the stock were Nathan Fuller of Nebraska and Charles King of Milton. These men were sleep in the caboose. The mountain grade is very heavy here and extends for a mile, At the top of the grade the guard man saw engine No. 457, in charge of Engineer John Thompson, pulling another freight and approaching at a terrible speed. The man made every effort to attract the attention of the engineer, but it was seen hat Engineer Thompson had lost control of the engine. The brakemen gave their companions the alarm, but could not reach the drovers.

The runaway train dashed into the ca-boose with tremendous force, grinding it to splinters, and the two preceding cars were thrown over a thirty-foot embank-ment to the Jersey Central tracks. The sheep in the cars were crushed to death. Fuller's body was mangled almost beyond recognition. King was still alive when taken from the wreck, but lived only a few minutes. The tracks of both the Lehigh Vailby and Jersey Central were blocked for several hours.

### FIVE HOURS OF TORTURE

A Locomotive Engineer Pinned Under His Mackine and Scalded. WELLSBORO', Pa., January 5.-David McQuade of Corning, N. Y., an engineer on the Fall Brook railroad, was fatally injured

this morning in a wreck near Middleburg station, on the Fail Brook road, and twelve freight cars were piled in a ditch along the tracks. The wrecked train was the fast freight, and when it jumped the track was going at full speed. The engine jumped the track and ploughed along for several rods and fell upon its side, pinning Engineer Mc-Quaue beneath the driving wheel. He remained in that position for five hours and twenty minutes before the engine could be

out. When he was finally released it was found that his legs, back and right arn were literally cooked by the essating steam and other parts of his body were frozen, the temperature being 20 degrees below McQuade is still alive, but cannot recover.

The hreman was pitched head foremost into the show, but escaped without injury. It is thought the accident was caused by broken rail. COLLIDED IN A TUNNEL

# Frightful Crash Fatel 46 Pireman and

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 5 .- By a collision with a work train in the Altamont tunnel, nine miles from Livermore, the Los Angeles express was wrecked, its fireman killed outright and the engineer pinned by the wreckage against the boiler of his locomotive and fearfully mangled. He can-

The disaster was caused by the train dispatener at the Oakland Mole, who sent both trains toward each other on the same track. Both trams had been informed that they had the right of way. They met with a trightful crash in the center of the tunnel, both engines were badly wrecked and the engineer of the express was pinned against the botter for five hours before he comu be reseased. He was in great agony and made pheous appeals to be shot. As far as can be learned no passengers were injured. A wrecking crew, with pny sicians, was immediately dispatched to the tunnel from Oakland. Division Superintendent Wider says the accident is the worst since he has been in charge of the division. The trains coincied nine miles from a tere

# TWO EXPLOSIONS.

Four Men Frightfully Injured in Missouri and Six in Pennsylvania.

METZ, Mo., January 5.-By the explo sion of a boiler in C. B. Wilson's saw mill four men were frightfully injured. The victims are: C. B. Wilson, probably fatal; W. W. Smith, probably fatal; P. C. Smith, P. E. Gillespie. The boiler dome was shot irto the air like a bullet and was found a quarter of a mile distant.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., January 5.- The explosion at the Moyer coke plant last night resulted more seriously than was at first supposed. The following were injured Peter Hoodick, Joseph Braddock, J. Galsick, J. Melick, Mike Loony, Mike Megan. The four first named will probably die. The explosion was supposed to have been caused by a spark from a pipe dropping into a can of powder.

CREW IN THE RIGGING.

Peril of a Schooner on the Massachusetts Const.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., January 5 .large four-masted schooner, name unknown, went ashore opposite the Peaked Hills Bar life-saving station at 3 o'clock this morning. Three life-saving crews were promptly at the scene of the wreck, but on account of the heavy seas the surf boat could not be launched and they could not each the stranded vessel with mortar lines. At daylight the crew of the schooner took to the icy rigging for safety, the vessel having bilged. The schooner was completely covered-hull, spars and riggingwith a coating of ice, so that her name

could not be made out from the shore.

It is by far the coldest day of the winter ere, and the suffering of the seamen on the wreck must be intense. The wind is plowing strong from the north northwest. The life savers are making every effort to reach the unfortunate sailors on the wreck. Shortly after 10 o'clock the life-saving rew succeeded in rescuirg the crew of nine men from the rigging, where they were clinging half frozen. It was then learned that the schooner was the Job H. Jackson, jr., of Perth Amboy, N. J., Capt. Whittier, from Norfolk, Va., for Portland, Me., with a cargo of coal. The vessel is full of water and is fast going to pieces. The Jackson is a schooner of 1,105 tons, owned by the Daniel S. Williams, jr., Coal Company of Norfolk.

Miss Stevenson's Condition Unchanged ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 5.-There is